

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The control of a shifting component (1) of a stepped automatic transmission is designed with one frictionally engaged element (2) and one form-locking element (3). When this shifting component (1) is engaged, a transmitting capacity of the frictionally engaged element (2) is first adjusted and when a synchronous state of the form-locking element (3) exists, the form-locking element (3) is closed. When the form-locking element (3) is closed, a transmitting capacity of the frictionally engaged element (3) is reduced. In case of a demand for disengaging the shifting component (1) before opening under load, the form-locking element (3) and the transmitting capacity of the frictionally engaged element (2) is increased so that a power flow, which is conveyed via the closed form-locking element (3) of the shifting component (1), can be conveyed via the frictionally engaged element when the form-locking element (3) is open.